TOKYO GAZETTE

A MONTHLY REPORT OF CURRENT POLICIES, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND STATISTICS

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The material in the TOKYO GAZETTE is selected mainly from the *Weekly Report*, edited by the Bureau of Information. The accuracy and comprehensiveness of data presented in the *Report* are fully established. For the benefit of students of Japanese affairs, the TOKYO GAZETTE is endeavouring to maintain these qualities in the hope that its publication will eliminate unfortunate misunderstandings and thus contribute to world peace and international goodwill.

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PROBLEM OF LABOUR POWER IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

THE China Affair, together with the influence it has exerted on the industrial life of the nation, has drained heavily on the labour resources of rural Japan. Since the outbreak of hostilities two years ago, men and horses from the rural communities have been mobilized for military service on the China battlefields. Additionally, the ever-increasing demand for workers in munitions factories and other industries connected with the current emergency has called a vast number of young men from the farms. This great outflow of men and animals has affected the agricultural labour power of Japan to an unprecedented extent.

It is true that certain numbers of soldiers, recruited from the agrarian districts, have been returned from the front from time to time, and also that certain numbers of women workers have been obliged to return to their native places on account of the shrinkage in the operation of peacetime industries. But this proportion is negligible by comparison with the number of those who have gone forth to fight and to work in the cities.

At the same time, it is of the utmost importance to the life and activities of the nation that it not only continue to produce its normal supply of food but that it amplify its production. This is because activities far greater than those in time of peace are being demanded of the men at the front, of the factories at home, and of the people at large. Furthermore, to ensure an abundant supply of war materials, it is essential to promote the export trade. These considerations lead to the conclusion that agricultural products, as export goods and as goods for whose production imported materials are not required, are assuming new importance in the present economic structure of the nation. Among those agricultural products suitable for export are such staple export goods as raw silk and canned foods.

The Government therefore is planning to increase the production of agricultural products with a fourfold purpose, namely as food for the nation, as war-supplies, as export items and as goods for checking import requirements.

The question arises as to whether there is adequate labour power

to bring about this programme of increased agricultural production, not to speak of the subsidiary problems of the dearth of fertilizers and other materials necessary for expanding production. This is a question that must be studied very seriously.

Agricultural Labour Power of Japan Proper

According to the census returns in 1930, the total number of people engaging in gainful occupations was 29,620,000, among whom 14,130,000 were farmers. This means that the proportion of farmers to the whole was a little more than 47 per cent during that year. Of these, 7,730,000 were men and 6,400,000 women. Further investigations, according to classifications, revealed the number of people making farming a subsidiary occupation as 5,810,000, of whom 3,440,000 were men and 2,370,000 women. The sum total of those engaged in agricultural enterprises to a greater or lesser degree, therefore, was 19,940,000.

According to agricultural statistics, the number of farm households in 1930 was 5,600,000, or 46 per cent of the nation's families. The number of farm households in 1936 was approximately the same as it has been since 1905. The ratio to the total number of households, however, declined in 1936 to 42 per cent, illustrating greater population concentration in the urban districts.

If the number of people working on farms is generally proportionate to the number of farm households, then it can be estimated that the number just before the China Affair was roughly about the same as the number for 1930.

It must be noted in this connection that those in the farming communities who are not engaged exclusively in agricultural work are pressed into service during the planting and harvest seasons and other busy times. This proves then that the total number of people engaged in agricultural pursuits, permanently or seasonally, is considerably greater than the above statistics indicate. The exact number, however, cannot be ascertained.

Labour Resources, Surplus and Shortage

There are some who hold that since rural communities have been subject to over-population, it is strange that they should be suffering from a shortage of hands, since only a comparatively small proportion of farm labourers is being taken away. Over-population in rural communities, however, has not represented the usual situation in which there were many unemployed persons who could not find

work. All of those who were able to work did so. It simply has meant that these people have been oppressed by the meagre fruit of their labours. Summed up, the withdrawal of labour power from rural communities in most cases means the loss of human and animal resources which heretoforehad been contributing in some way to agricultural production. Again there are not a few people who, seeing the farmers at their leisure during slack seasons, think that there is a perpetual surplus of labour power. This merely reflects a lack of proper understanding of the nature of the agricultural industry, for all reserve manpower is utilized during the busy seasons. During these periods, the women leave their housework, the old folks join in, and even the children suspend their schoolwork to help in the fields.

Idle hands during the in-between periods, therefore, must be reconciled with the peculiar nature of the agricultural industry; it can even be said that this leisure is necessary to give the farmers time in which to rest for the busier work ahead. Thus surplus population and labour power in agricultural communities are economic problems mainly related to individual farm households, and in many cases are considered from erroneous viewpoints.

The problems of declining population and dwindling labour in the agrarian districts are to be approached from the angle of the maintenance and growth of national strength and the maintenance and expansion of agricultural production, which is essential for the advancement of national life and activities. Viewed from the former angle, the decline in population, particularly in the superior type of young manhood, is to be greatly deplored. Considered from the latter viewpoint, inadequate labour facilities give rise to extreme concern for the future of the country. These problems, however, are not primarily concerned (though closely related) with the economic life of farm households. In the light of these considerations, questions as to how large a population should be maintained in the agricultural communities, and how large a volume of labour power should be made available for agricultural production must be studied on the basis of the total role played by this section of the population in relation to the material life of the nation.

Immediate Effects of Inadequate Labour

As may be drawn from the foregoing, farmers feel the shortage of labour most acutely during the planting and harvesting seasons. For example, in raising rice crops—though conditions vary slightly in different regions—the busiest period is from the end of June to

early July, the planting season, and in October and November, when the harvest is gathered in. Thus, the majority of labour expended is concentrated in these two seasons. In districts where two crops can be raised annually, however, it is necessary to work the soil and set out the young plants from spring to summer, as soon as the winter crop has been reaped. In the autumn, after the summer crop has been gathered in, it is necessary to prepare again for the planting of the winter crop.

When silk culture is added to these labours, the farmers come under progressively greater pressure. Demand for labour power, therefore, generally is redoubled in summer and autumn because of the overlapping of various kinds of agricultural production. During these trying periods, every member of each agrarian household, if able to work in any capacity, is pressed into service. In addition, hired hands are taken on when necessary. Only through these expedients can the busy seasons be dealt with properly.

In the face of dwindling labour resources, the problem of how to tide over these peak seasons has become an important one, from the viewpoint not only of every farmer, but for the sake of the nation's agricultural production as well. By using traditional agricultural methods, farmers cannot finish their work in a short space of time. Consequently, when the essential agricultural operations are delayed to a great extent, the harvest inevitably is affected adversely. On the other hand, it is impossible in most cases to begin work at an earlier period because of the crop that precedes and a variety of other reasons, including insect ravages and weather conditions.

This difficulty could be overcome if there were sufficient unemployed hands in reserve for the rush seasons. Unfortunately, however, it is these irregularly employed farmers who are being absorbed into the industrial pattern in the greatest volume. These factors are responsible for a dearth of potential hired hands in the rural districts and the attendant increase in farm wages. It follows, therefore, that employed labour cannot be obtained with facility or with moderate wages, in consequence whereof farmers stand to lose their health through overwork, and their crops through improper attention, unless adequate counter-measures are carried out.

Problems Accompanying the Effluence of Labour Power

1. One noteworthy fact is that rural labour resources are not being tapped in accordance with any methodical system; planning is almost totally lacking. The result is uneven distribution, with extreme shortages in some places, adequate labour power in other

places and overmuch labour power in still other regions. The dearth of labour power for agricultural enterprises is most noticeable in rural communities surrounding factory areas, particularly in those districts where bicycle travel is possible between farms and factories. It is natural that persons who are able to commute between their homes and factories should turn to industrial pursuits more readily than those who would have to leave their native places and go to distant cities to do so. Scarcity of living quarters and higher rents in the industrial districts also discourage migration from the country to the city. Consequently, it becomes a matter of great importance to undertake rational planning with regard to the distribution of labour power. To alleviate the shortage of labour power in the industrial centers, wider areas should be tapped, and at the same time adequate dormitory facilities should be provided to accommodate workers in the cities.

2. Of next importance is the problem of leadership in farm management. In the matter of farm management in Japan, the methods employed through the centuries have been accepted by successive generations in the main, with few improvements or innovations. Underlying this state of affairs have been many factors, one of the greatest being the pressure of population. Of late, however, the latter condition has grown less acute. Now is the time when the development of agriculture should be effected by all means. The realization of this development, needless to say, will conform to the current national purposes. What, then, is the number of young men who are to assume the leadership in agricultural endeavour? If these young men who are to be the backbone of farm production decrease to a considerable extent, the shrinkage of Japanese agriculture will be unavoidable, unless the traditional farming methods are changed.

3. Next must be studied the relationship of requisites other than manpower to the present agricultural situation. By the requisition of horses and cattle, the farms not only are being deprived of valuable animal power but also of self-supplying fertilizer resources. The present condition makes it difficult to hope for an ample supply of materials for production, such as fertilizers and agricultural implements. In addition not a small area of farm land is being lost by the enlargement of sites for factories, mercantile establishments and dwellings in industrial regions, lands for military use and wasted lands connected with mines. This indicates that means for employing the remaining labour power to the fullest possible extent have not been exploited sufficiently.

In the light of these circumstances, agricultural labour power

constitutes a grave problem. If the effluence of labour power is permitted to go on endlessly without suitable planning, and if improvement in management is not carried out successfully, the supply of agricultural products, carried out smoothly thus far, will be dislocated. The Government therefore has been carrying out, under definite planning, measures for the proper distribution of materials for production and labour power among different branches of industry, so that the volume of agricultural production sufficient for national activities may be ensured. Measures also are being framed for the full utilization of labour power and other means of production.

Governmental Measures

Since the outbreak of the present conflict, the Government has taken the following measures for counteracting unfavourable sequences of the decrease of agricultural labour power and for carrying agricultural production through without difficulty :

1. Coordination and Adjustment of Agricultural Labour Power

The Government now is planning the adjustment of labour power, including animals and machines, taking the conditions of agricultural production into consideration. The Government also is devising plans concerning the absorption of farm labourers by the munitions industry, based on the labour power adjustment programme. For these purposes, an appropriation is provided in the supplementary budget for the 1939–40 fiscal year, enabling the local commissions on regeneration and the agricultural associations to frame basic plans for the investigations of agricultural labour power. On the basis of these plans, the Government is trying to coordinate and carry out all the measures for the purpose. Thus the supply of labour power for the munitions industry will be made according to a definite programme.

2. Organization of Labour Service Groups

This is a plan to organize labour service groups in various towns and villages, the unit of these activities being one community. The purpose of these groups is to replenish the shortage of labour in the households of farmers called to the colours, not only stabilizing the livelihood of these families but also maintaining the balance of production. The Government in this manner aided 8,931 agrarian towns and villages in 1937 and 9,989 last year.

3. Encouragement of Cooperative Work

Cooperative labour is not an innovation in Japanese rural life. But in the face of the shortage of labour power since the inception of the China Affair, it has become necessary to encourage this practice widely in order to increase efficiency in agricultural labour. Thus the Imperial Agricultural Association and prefectural and local organizations have been aiding in the promotion of joint work. The number of farmers' unions guided by agricultural associations in this connection since the current hostilities stands at 121,176.

4. Supplying Power by Transferring Collective Labour

Shortage of labour power in some instances cannot be corrected by such measures as labour service groups and the encouragement of joint work. Particularly in districts where labour power has been supplied by other towns, villages or prefectures during the busy seasons, even in time of peace, necessity is felt all the more keenly for taking further steps for this supply. As a countermeasure for supplying labour power during the busy periods, therefore, a plan has been worked out for the transfer of labour power in groups by taking advantage of the differences in time of the planting and harvest seasons in various rural communities.

5. Distribution and Coordination of Farm Machinery

The situation is becoming such that the consumption of various commodities must be restricted to a considerable extent, by reason of which it is becoming difficult to expand farming equipment by new installations of machinery. This situation, therefore, makes it necessary to make the maximum use of those machines already in existence, by adjusting the uneven distribution among districts, by making joint use of those which are not in full use privately, and by repairing and restoring to service those which are out of order.

6. Means of Production in Agricultural, Mountain, Fishing Villages

(a) Availability of Improved Farming Implements.
The Agricultural Promotion Association and other organizations should furnish various kinds of improved farming implements for joint utility.

(b) Distribution of Implements Operated by Animal Power.
Existing implements should be given wider joint utility in regions where animal power is available.

(c) Encouragement of Simple Water Power Facilities. In agricultural regions where potential water power is available, simple

devices should be made for harnessing water power.

(d) Supply of Power Boats for Cooperative Use.

Small power boats used for towing fishing craft should be given wider use to relieve the shortage of labour in fishing villages.

(e) Establishment of Joint Sericultural Facilities.

This is to alleviate labour conditions in the silk producing districts, through joint equipment measures by the Sericulture Promotion Associations.

7. Facilities for the Exchange, Division and Consolidation of Farm Lands

In Japan, farmers own or cultivate patches of land in scattered places, wasting potential labour power in getting from one place to another. This situation hampers efficient farm management. The Government recently has revised the Special Tax Law incidental to the China Affair, providing for the exemption of registration taxes in cases where the ownership of land for cultivation and perpetual tenant-right are exchanged, thus facilitating the exchange, division and consolidation of farm lands. This exemption from taxes, allowed in cases of exchanges, division and union, is made through the mediation of Farm Land Commissions of cities, towns and villages. Under the direction of the Government, these commissions strive actively to facilitate such arrangements on the part of farmers, subsidizing the operations involved.

8. Facilities for the Supply and Renting of Farm Horses

Due to the requisition of farm horses, the shortage of animal power and the consequent loss of natural fertilizer resources is great. To correct this deficiency, the Government is aiding the joint purchase of horses through prefectural governments and various organizations and also is facilitating renting of horses.

9. Facilities for the Supply of Cattle

Under the current emergency, the number of cattle slaughtered for beef and leather has increased considerably. This measure is designed to encourage cattle raising and to rationalize the distribution of livestock, as it is feared that a serious shortage of animal power and self-supplying fertilizer resources will develop if the present tendency is not checked.

NEW DISTURBANCES ON THE MANCHOUKUO FRONTIER

I

THE NOMONHAN INCIDENT

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, WAR DEPARTMENT

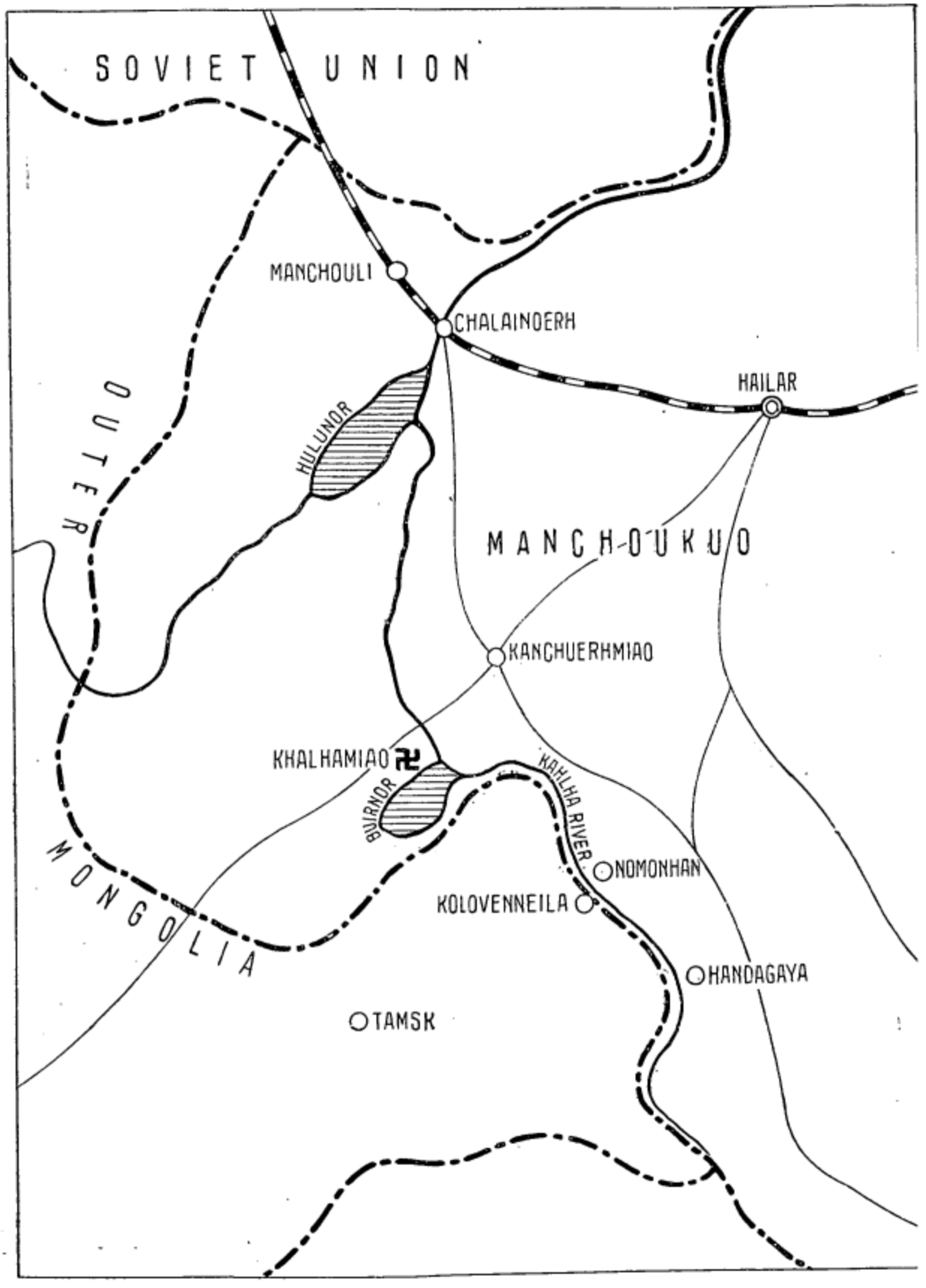
THE border region between western Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia, comparatively serene for many months, was the scene of extensive fighting, both on land and in the air, throughout the month of May. A tense situation which developed with the invasion of Manchoukuo territory by Outer Mongolian Army forces, in the Nomonhan area near Lake Buir, soon involved Soviet and Japanese troops as well. Several large-scale engagements were fought, all in Manchoukuo territory north of the Khalha River, before the situation returned to normal early in June.

The Soviet-Mongol forces lost heavily, both in terms of men and equipment, while the defenders fared better. In all, the Soviets sacrificed 60 aeroplanes, including one which surrendered voluntarily, as against one Japanese plane shot down.

The recent clash, occurring approximately 200 kilometres south of Hailar, was the first of major proportions involving Japanese and Soviet forces since the incident last July at Changkufeng Hill, near the common frontier of Manchoukuo, Korea and the Soviet Union. It was the first incident in the western area since the clash of Soviet and Japanese mechanized units in March, 1936.

The Frontier between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia

Both Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia formerly belonged to China. Since they both were component parts of the same nation, it was not odd that their common boundary, near Lake Buir, should have been an indistinct and very ambiguous one. The subsequent independence of both Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia, under separate sovereignty, necessitated a clear demarcation of the border, particularly in the Lake Buir region. In 1935, Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia held a conference to delimit their common frontier, but it ended with only negative results, due largely to lack of sincerity



Disputed Border Area

Where Soviet and Japanese troops clashed recently following violation of the Manchoukuo frontier by Outer-Mongolian Communist troops.

on the part of Outer Mongolia. At that conference, Manchoukuo contended that the Khalha River should be declared the border. As a matter of fact, the Khalha River since has formed the frontier between the two countries.

Topography of the Nomonhan Area

The Nomonhan area, where the recent clash occurred between Japanese and Manchoukuo forces on the one hand, and Soviet and Outer Mongolian troops on the other, is situated in a vast, slightly rolling plain. Nomonhan, however, represents an oasis in the Mongolian desert, abounding as it does in water and pasture. It is coveted by the nomadic Mongols.

Nomonhan is situated a little north of the Khalha River, which rises in the Khingan mountain range, the border between Jehol and Chahar provinces, and empties into Lake Buir. It is over 200 kilometres long and its depth ranges from 80 centimetres to a metre and a half. There are several shallow points, suitable for cattle crossings, along the Khalha's winding course.

Outer Mongolian troops usually cross at these fords when bent on mischief in Manchoukuo territory. The Nomonhan area is full of sand dunes. Those at Barshagal, on the right bank of the Khalha and at Noro on the left bank, provide excellent breastworks for the raiders who are able to fire with comparative safety at Manchoukuo border patrols or Mongol shepherds tending their flocks.

These Outer Mongolian troops, which cross the border to enter Nomonhan, have their base at Tamsk, approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Nomonhan where a rather large force generally is stationed. Tamsk is connected with the border by several good highways. Strong and heavily guarded defence works constructed on the Outer Mongolian side of the border presents a strong contrast to the Manchoukuo side, where natives follow their grazing herds to the very border. The Manchoukuo troops charged with patrolling this sector make up the Khingan Army.

An Outline of the Clash

At about noon on May 4th, some 50 Outer Mongolian regulars, armed with three light machine-guns, crossed the border near Barshagal, south of Nomonhan, but were repulsed by the Manchoukuo border patrols with at least three casualties. The Manchoukuo patrols lost one non-commissioned officer.

Again on May 11th, 80 or 90 Outer Mongolian soldiers, armed with

light and heavy machine-guns and grenade-throwers crossed the border at a point about 15 kilometres southwest of Nomonhan, but quickly were driven back across the Khalha by the local border patrols, with the loss of five men. No casualty occurred on the Manchoukuo side.

Taking a serious view of the renewed border violations, part of the Japanese Army, in concert with the Manchoukuo Army, advanced to Nomonhan. The next time the Mongol regulars crossed the border to fire on Manchoukuo troops on May 15th, the Japanese force went into immediate action, repulsing the invaders. On the morning of May 18th, the situation took a new turn when an Outer Mongolian plane flew over the border to reconnoitre around Handagaya, southeast of Nomonhan. The same afternoon about 130 Mongolian cavalrymen made their appearance near Alshan.

Outer Mongolian troops now were being massed between Kolovenneila and Lake Buir in the Nomonhan area, with fresh soldiers arriving steadily from the rear. The movements of tanks and motor lorries became brisk, large camps were established south of the Khalha River and it soon became obvious that a fresh assault, of major proportions, was imminent.

At 1 p. m., May 20th, 60 or more Outer Mongolian troops crossed the border at Noro. Manchoukuo border guards repulsed them in short order. The following night, about 300 Mongols, equipped with two field guns and six tanks, launched an attack on Manchoukuo troops. They were driven back to their own side before dawn. On the afternoon of May 22nd the attack was repeated, with the same results.

This persistent provocation began to irritate the Japanese Army and it decided to deal more harshly with the Mongol troops, in cooperation with the Manchoukuo force. The Japanese Army started operations on May 26th and two days later struck a telling blow against Soviet and Outer Mongolian troops which had marched across the border at dawn. The joint forces of the invaders consisted of about 1,000 Soviet infantrymen and 1,000 Mongolian cavalrymen, equipped with scores of tanks and armoured cars and a large number of guns, including 15-centimetre howitzers. While the Japanese Army started operations from the height at Barshagal, to meet the dawn attack, the Manchoukuo force advanced in a flanking movement from the district south of the Holsten River to cut off the retreat of the enemy. These co-ordinated operations staggered the Soviet-Mongol forces, which had been bottled up in Manchoukuo territory by the manœuvre. On the night of May 30th, the Japanese-Manchoukuo forces charged a hill southeast of the Khalha ford, sweeping the invaders out of Manchoukuo territory.

The Japanese and Manchoukuoans had lost 125 men, including 11 officers, up to June 1st, while the Soviet-Mongol forces left about 450 dead in Manchoukuo territory. The defenders captured 21 tanks and armoured cars, four heavy machine-guns, eight light machine-guns, a large number of rifles and a sizeable amount of ammunition.

Aerial Aspects of the Incident

The Japanese military air force played an important part in the Nomonhan incident, cooperating closely with the ground forces.

On May 19th, several Soviet planes flew over Nomonhan. Japanese airmen accepted their challange and shot one of them down. The same thing happened two days later, the Soviets again losing a plane, this time at a point 20 kilometres south of Nomonhan.

The next afternoon, May 22nd, three Japanese fighting planes engaged a dozen Soviet craft of the I-15 and I-16 types northwest of Nomonhan, shooting down three of them. Three more Soviet planes were winged on May 26th and nine more on May 27th, making a total of 17 Soviet planes shot down up to that point. The day before, a Soviet I-15 plane had deserted from the Soviet-Mongol Army, landing near Udimchin, in Manchoukuo territory. The crew surrendered voluntarily.

Information reveals that the Soviets have established air bases at Tamsk, 120 kilometres southwest of Nomonhan, and at Sambeiz, 280 kilometres west of Nomonhan.

On May 28th, when the last decisive battle was fought on land and in the air, more than 100 Soviet planes flew across the border to cover the operations of the Soviet-Mongol land forces. In the ensuing engagement, most spectacular of the incident, the numerically inferior Japanese air force succeeded in bringing down 42 of the raiding planes. The Japanese lost one machine in the combat but its crew escaped with parachutes, landing safely in Manchoukuo territory. Since this air debacle, not a single Soviet aeroplane has deigned to violate the border again.

The Incident in Retrospect

The Nomonhan incident had its inception with the illegal crossing of the border by Outer Mongolian regulars, early in May. Despite the immediate resistance of Manchoukuo border patrols, the Mongol troops, supported by the Soviets, persisted in their provocative actions until the Japanese Kwantung Army, no longer able to tolerate the situation, took joint action with the Manchoukuo Army in

accordance with the Japan-Manchoukuo protocol, which makes joint action obligatory in the national defence of the two countries in case of aggression.

It is clear that many Soviet planes and a large number of Soviet troops assisted the Outer Mongol Army in its aggressive action against Manchoukuo.

The Japanese Army limited its action to self-defence measures, resisting the illegal actions of the Outer Mongolian and Soviet forces without engaging in operations outside Manchoukuo territory.

Although the motives of the Soviet and Mongol forces in provoking the Nomonhan incident have not yet been established definitely, it is believed that they underestimated the strength of Japan and Manchoukuo, having been misled by erroneous anti-Japanese propaganda, and thereby were emboldened to take their aggressive course. The Nomonhan incident belongs in the same category as the Changkufeng affair, which occurred on the eastern frontier between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union last year. It may appear on the surface to be a very minor question, involving the title to a tiny speck of land in the vast expanse of the Mongolian plain. Actually, however, it constitutes a far bigger issue. There is no doubt that the incident will have a far-reaching effect on the Mongol population in Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia and may well shape their future politics.

The signal success achieved by the Japanese and Manchoukuo forces, both on land and in the air during the Nomonhan incident is due entirely to their strict training and rigid discipline.

Even as the Nomonhan incident was in progress, fresh border disturbances developed in the eastern frontier region between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union, near Hunchun and Tungning, as the result of provocative acts on the part of the Soviet troops. The Japanese and Manchoukuo border guards successfully repulsed the Soviet invaders on all occasions, however.

As such border affairs are likely to recur in the future, both the Japanese and Manchoukuo forces are determined to be fully prepared.

II

THE OUTER MONGOLIAN ARMY

Bureau of Information, War Department

Military Relations Between the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia

SINCE the Czarist regime, Russia has evinced great concern over Outer Mongolia, penetrating the country and influencing its politics and the conduct of its affairs to a great extent. The Soviet Union is interested in Outer Mongolia for the same reason Czarist Russia was, that is because it provides an important foothold and a strategic base for operations against Manchuria and China. The Soviet Union attaches great military importance to Outer Mongolia in the execution of her Far Eastern policy. Indeed, Outer Mongolia plays an important role in the protection of the trans-Siberian Railway, the only Soviet line of communication in the Far East, and also in providing the Soviet Union with a vital route for a possible stroke against North China. It also must be remembered that the inhospitable deserts and steppes of Outer Mongolia have been conquered by the Soviet Union through the construction of a network of highways and the airlines.

Due to her clever manipulations, the Soviet Union has succeeded in Bolshevising and reducing Outer Mongolia to the status of a Soviet Province. Taking advantage of the keen resentment felt by the Outer Mongolians over the interference of China and Czarist Russia in their affairs, the Soviet Union instigated them to organize a National Revolutionary Party. After subjugating the entire country in 1921 with the Soviet Red Army and the Outer Mongolian Revolutionary Army, the Soviet Union directed the organization of an Outer Mongolian Army patterned after the Red Army and assumed the supreme command of it. Thus usurping the military power of Outer Mongolia, the Soviet Union made this vast territory her own. In March, 1936, the Soviet concluded a mutual assistance pact with Outer Mongolia, whereby mutual military assistance was pledged. Following the conclusion of the pact, the Soviet Dictator, Mr. Josef Stalin, revealed during an interview in Moscow with Mr. Roy W. Howard, President of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, that the Soviet Union would go to the immediate assistance of Outer Mongolia in case the latter were invaded by another Power.

On May 31st, this year, Mr. Viacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the

Council of People's Commissars and concurrently Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in an address before the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., declared that the Soviet Union would defend Outer Mongolia's frontiers as well as her own with the same firm determination. All this attests accurately to the attitude of the Soviet Government toward Outer Mongolia, which has not only Soviet military advisers but Soviet regulars stationed in its territory as well.

Disposition of Outer Mongolian Troops

Since Outer Mongolia has been reduced to a dependency of the Soviet Union, its army has been organized and trained exclusively along Soviet lines. One cavalry corps, consisting of three cavalry divisions and one air brigade, is stationed in that part of Outer Mongolia which has a common boundary with Hsingan Province of Manchoukuo. Another cavalry corps consisting of three divisions has its headquarters in the southern part, which is contiguous to Inner Mongolia. In the central part, including the capital of Outer Mongolia, Ulanbator (Town of the Red Hero), is assigned one cavalry corps consisting of two divisions and some air units, and in the western part, a cavalry corps of two divisions is stationed.

Thus it will be seen that the army of Outer Mongolia consists of 10 cavalry divisions. It is true, however, that one Outer Mongolian division comprises only 1,000 to 2,000 regulars. Therefore the total numerical strength of the Army of Outer Mongolia is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000. They profess to be cavalrymen, but in view of their poorly trained horses it would be more appropriate to refer to them as mounted infantrymen.

The Outer Mongolians are said be gradually dying out, with a present population of from 800,000 to 900,000. In wartime, therefore, the maximum number of Outer Mongolian youths available for military service likely would be no more than 120,000.

All important posts in the Outer Mongolian Army are held by Soviet officers. In addition to these, the Soviet Union stations a large number of regular Red Army troops in Outer Mongolia. There is a Soviet motorized division in the southern part of Outer Mongolia; a Soviet cavalry division in the southeast; a Soviet mechanized brigade and an air brigade in the east, and three brigades of armoured car units in other parts, with an aggregate numerical strength of 30,000 to 40,000 men with 200 to 300 aeroplanes and 200 to 300 tanks and armoured cars.

The Outer Mongolians are nomadic people. They have not tried to keep pace with modern civilization, and have been content with

roaming the boundless steppes from one place to another, grazing their herds. Ultra-modern arms, however, in the form of aeroplanes and tanks, made their appearance on the peaceful and primitive steppes to fill the naïve natives with admiration and at the same time to meet the necessity of military operations on the inhospitable expanse of plains on the part of the Soviet Union.

Bolshevised Outer Mongolia has adopted a rigid policy of seclusion in order to facilitate the execution of its Communistic policies, with the result that its borders are heavily guarded. With the Soviet policy toward the Far East stiffening, defense works along th e borders of Outer Mongolia have been strengthened. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, it is reported that the border patrols of Outer Mongolia have been doubled, while access to all regions within 30 miles of the borders is absolutely prohibited.

Military Service

All males between 21 and 40 years of age are liable to military service in Outer Mongolia, except those exempted by law. The military service is divided into active and reserve forces. The term of active service for cavalrymen, artillerymen and tank crews is two years, and that for airmen, signalmen and mechanized unit members three years. After going through the active service, they are placed on the reserve list from two to three years, during which time they are called to the colours for training at regular intervals. Military training also is given young men prior to their enlistment, as well as to reserve conscripts.

Organization and Equipment

The organization and equipment of the Outer Mongolian troops as a whole are good. Each army corps has several divisions and units under its direct control and has artillery, air and commissariat units attached to it. A division consists of three regiments, one machine-gun unit, one regiment armed with ten 7.5 centimetre field guns, a tank regiment, a signal unit and an armoured car unit. A regiment has two sword companies, a company armed with six machine-guns and a mountain-gun company. As in the Red Army, the Outer Mongolian troops have chief staff-officers and members of the political department assigned to all units higher than regiments. The sword units are armed with Russian style swords, each about one metre long.

The Army Staff College, a cadet school and a military preparatory institution are situated at Ulanbator, all of which are staffed by Soviet

military officers. Those graduated from these schools with honours are sent to Moscow for further tactical and political training.

The Outer Mongolian Army also has engineer units, anti-aircraft gun crews and chemical warfare units. A scientific research institute, an aeroplane factory and a general munitions factory are situated at Ulanbator.

Military Training

Since Soviet influence has come to dominate Outer Mongolia, all old customs and superstitions have been abolished and schools have been set up at important points. Mongol children now are taught the creeds of Marx and Lenin in addition to regular scholastic courses. The classrooms are adorned with pictures of Lenin and Marx. Consequently, Outer Mongolian soldiers now are far more literate and better trained than before.

The spiritual aspect of military training in Outer Mongolia is based on the history of the establishment of the Communist Government of the Republic of Outer Mongolia. The Mongol regulars are taught by their military instructors that they constitute the strongest army in the world under the guidance of the Soviet Union, and that they need not fear the Japanese or Manchoukuo armies individually or combined, but on the contrary should proceed with their lofty revolutionary mission by drawing still closer the bonds of friendship with the Soviet.

The Outer Mongolian soldiers are said to be trained by Soviet instructors as efficiently as Soviet regulars in all lines, including the use of gas-masks and signals.

The discipline of the army would appear on the surface to be strict and the morale high. The reverse is just the case, however, and desertions are not infrequent. While serving with the colours, the Outer Mongol soldiers are not permitted to visit their homes or to communicate with their families, with the result that the atmosphere is charged with dissatisfaction and discontent. Few of the Outer Mongolian soldiers wish to join the Communist Party. Their antipathy to the Soviet system is deep-rooted, yet none of them dare give voice to his true feelings for fear of being punished summarily. The terror system is just as harsh and efficient in Outer Mongolia as in the Soviet union. Consequently, there is little audible grumbling.

The Outer Mongolians are backward in matters of hygiene, with the result that venereal diseases, poor eyesight and respiratory complaints afflict the majority of them. These conditions prevail even in the army to a certain extent.

UTILIZATION OF GRASS

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, MILITARY VETERINARY SCHOOL

RURAL Japan may be regarded as the source of the force which elevates the national spirit and promotes the increase in the nation's population and the people's livelihood. In recent years, the rural communities have become extremely impoverished. One of the measures taken by the Government to relieve them, stock-breeding, has been developed favourably as a factor of many-sided farm management, thereby restoring many farmers to their former security. It has been found, however, that neither the authorities concerned nor the farmers themselves possess adequate scientific or practical knowledge of grass or the utilization of herbage, which forms the basis of this branch of farming.

The Characteristic Features of Japanese Agriculture

The Japanese from olden times have called their country *Toyoashihara-no-Mizuho-no-Kuni* (The Land of Luxuriant Reed Plains and Fresh Rice-plants), but owing to the limited area of the homeland and the present population pressure, Japan has come to be counted among the "have-not" nations. Close investigation, however, will reveal the fact that she cannot be called a have-not in the strict sense of the term. Thanks to a genial climate and abundant rainfall, both animal and vegetable life in Japan fare far better than in most of the countries so designated. Japan is self-sufficient in rice, the people's staple food, which is raised in flooded paddy-fields. This is her great advantage. Germany, with a population of seventy million (about the same as that of Japan) and with three times as large an area under cultivation, is forced to rely on other countries for her food supply.

A great disadvantage to agriculture in Japan is the frequent occurrence of typhoons. But the people long since have learned to shrug and accept them as visitations from Heaven. Adapting itself to the above-mentioned physical limitations, the agriculture of Japan has been confined chiefly to cereal products. Little importance has been attached to stock-farming, and even less to pasture. Of late, however, the rising cost of chemical fertilizers, resulting from import-control measures and other circumstances, has caused an increase in the use of natural fertilizers. But as regards the utiliza-

tion of grass, there still is much to be learned.

Uses of Grass in Japan

From the Kamakura Period to the Meiji Restoration (1192 to 1868 A.D.) the population of this country remained in the neighbourhood of twenty million while the area of cultivated land was much the same as at present. On the whole, the people in those days were much better off. But because of the abstinence from meat under Buddhist influence, the inherent cleanliness of the people and the comparatively small area of arable land, stock-breeding failed to catch on and the use of herbage naturally was limited.

The average annual consumption of fertilizers in the three years from 1934 to 1936 is valued as follows (in Yen):

Purchased fertilizers	276,000,000
Home-supplied fertilizers (made up as under)	328,000,000
Compost	167,200,000
Decomposed Vegetation	25,770,000
Night soil	56,500,000
Others	78,540,000

Estimating that 60 per cent of the compost is contributed by grass, the total amount of grass used for fertilizing purposes, including green manure, represents nearly 130,000,000 yen, or 20 per cent of the total value of the manures and fertilizers used in this country. As the value of hay made from wild grasses may be put at approximately 20,000,000 yen, the total amount of herbage consumed annually is estimated at 150,000,000 yen, not counting that which is used for grazing purposes from spring to autumn.

Grass Essential to Animal Life

The vitamins contained in green grass is absolutely essential to the existence of animals. Taking carbonic acid from the air and absorbing water, nitrogen, mineral matters and other elements from the earth, the chlorophyll in grass assimilates them under the influence of sunlight, and turns them into nutritive elements with potential energy, such as starch, fat and protein. When these nutritives are taken by animals, they are converted into active energy and become the source of body heat and physical strength. In other words, grass transforms solar energy, which is indispensable to all animal life including man, into various nutritive elements and stores them up. With the exception of plants, there is nothing in nature that is

capable of this activity. So it may be said that all animals subsist upon grass.

Nutritive Value of Grass

The nutritive value of grass should be studied with reference to the difference between the wild grasses and cultivated species, as well as from a purely dietetical point of view. At present there are some points which cannot be explained scientifically and still remain a mystery, but wild grasses may be said to possess a certain energy and individual quality peculiar to them, because plants are largely affected by the nature of the soil in which they are grown. Those cultivated by man's hand tend to have more of the flavour and elements which are palatable to man, and, compared with wild grasses may be said to be abnormal. Growing vigorously of themselves under the law of the survival of the fittest, wild grasses have a grit and flavour of their own. The wild *udo* (*Aralia cardata*, Thunb., a salad plant) is too pungent in fragrance and too harsh in taste for people accustomed to city life. But medicinal herbs which grow wild are more efficacious than cultivated ones. In fine, the nutritive value of grass is yet to be studied.

Results of Experiments

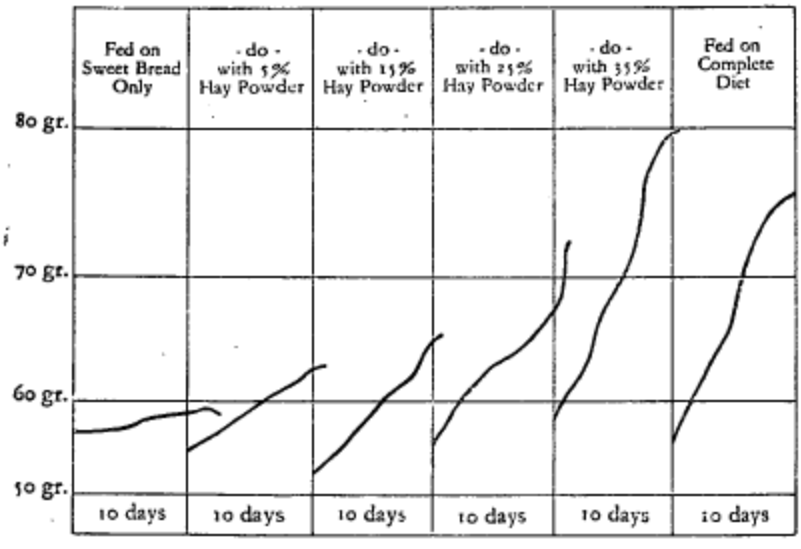
At an early stage of its growth, grass contains more than 20 per cent protein, or more than double the amount of the element contained in cereals. In England the decline of agriculture has caused an increase in the import of cereals. To overcome this tendency, they are encouraging the use of a substitute the fire-dried hay made from grass and wild herbs, which contains much protein and vitamin A and is easily digested. In Japan, too, it is easy to produce hay of similarly good quality.

Last November we made hay from the *kamogaya* (orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata*) and *nagahagusa* (Kentucky blue grass, Poa pratensis), which grow wild in Komaba, Tokyo, and by analysing it obtained the following results:

	Composition of Dry Matter					Components of Ash			
	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Ash	Crude Fibre	Soluble Matter Free from Nitrogen	Potash	Lime	Magnesia	Phosphoric Acid
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Kamogaya	24.0	7.5	8.8	18.8	40.0		0.37		0.47
Nagahagusa	23.7	7.4	9.8	18.7	40.3		0.57		0.46
Best English Hay	19.2	4.0	6.7	20.7	47.8		1.40		1.10
Ordinary Wild Grass Hay	10.2	2.5	5.9	30.6	50.8	1.93	1.13	0.49	0.82
Oats	13.2	4.7	3.1	13.9	65.2	0.64	0.13	0.31	0.91

Further, we pulverized the *kamogaya* and *nagabagusa* hay, and, mixing 5 and then 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 perts of the powder respectively with ordinary sweet bread, tried the diet out on white mice. In spite of the prevalent view that white mice would not respond to the experiment, we were able to obtain satisfactory results. The weight of the mice showed an increase in proportion to the amount of the hay powder contained in the bread. Those given the food containing 35 per cent hay powder attained nearly perfect growth.

RESULTS OF FEEDING WHITE MICE WITH BREAD CONTAINING *KAMOGAYA* HAY POWDER



These results lead us to the conclusion that young grass contains much protein of good quality, various forms of vitamin, enzyme, chlorophyll and salts which may be utilized as nutriments for both men and animals. Experiments show that powdered hay may be substituted for wheat flour to the extent of 40 per cent, improving its food value and rendering it less costly.

Hay as a Substitute for Flour

The rural communities of Japan are contributing a fair portion of men to her military forces on the China front, at the same time being saddled with the necessity of yielding more farm products. It therefore would be an economic measure in

keeping with national policy to produce hay of better quality and find new utility for herbage, which hitherto has been used chiefly as fertilizer. By converting only one-third of the amount now used for this purpose into hay, 94,000,000 kan (1 kan=3.75 kilograms) of the substitute for flour can be obtained. This quantity, by way of comparison, corresponds in volume to 4 per cent of the total rice crop in Japan proper. The grasses used for fertilizer are mostly the soft, semi-wild species, and, as referred to elsewhere, they contain at a certain period of their growth more nutritive value than cereals do. In Germany the popularization of wild-herb "tea" has been actively attempted of late years. The posters advertising it advise: "Take more energy from sunlight." It may be wise for the Japanese to take more wild roughage in some form or other. City dwellers suffering from disgestive disorders can be cured by going on an herb diet.

Good stock-breeders feed their herds with a balanced mixture of wild grass and cultivated fodder. If the farmers make and store hay as suggested in this article, they will be able to use it by mixing it in food when the rice crop fails.

Utilization of Grass Serves Two Ends

By making hay, farmers in Japan can realize 28,000,000 yen before the rice-planting season, when they generally are short of cash. Up to the end of September they can harvest additional crops of hay by mowing a few more times. No measure for enhancing the welfare of the agrarian population can be of much avail if it must depend upon resources outside the agricultural districts or requires a long term in yielding proceeds and thus fails to serve the immediate purpose of the farmers who are in need of cash.

Growing luxuriantly in the fields and meadows and on the hills, the grasses nourish the grazing livestock, and as fertilizer promise rich harvests in autumn. Although hay crops may be harvested in a very short time, they provide cash income to the farmers for a period of several months, after enough has been stored away to feed the cattle through the winter. Therefore, if good use is made of grass, it may furnish us with a key to the solution of the agrarian problems, as well as the food question of the nation.

PEACE AND ORDER IN THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED AREAS OF CHINA

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, WAR DEPARTMENT

THE China Affair enters its third year this month with the Japanese armies in possession of approximately one-third of China's vast expanses, in control of her chief cities and seaports, her major lines of communications and her richest industrial areas.

For the first 16 months of the conflict, hostilities were featured by mass troop movements and major engagements. The Chinese successively lost Shanghai, Nanking, Hsuchow, Canton and Hankow —crushing defeats all—before they were convinced that they could not stand before the superior arms of the Japanese. The fall of Hankow, on October 27, 1938, marked a turning point in Chinese military strategy. From that date, scarcely a week after the loss of Canton, the Chinese abandoned large-scale military operations and took resort to guerilla warfare and behind-the-lines " hit-and-run " tactics.

These new tactics favoured the Japanese. Already in control of the most important areas of the country, they were able to concentrate on the consolidation of these areas and the establishment of peace and order therein, which was effected by the strengthening of garrison forces in the rear, the organization of peace preservation committees and other measures of an effective nature.

Peace and order have been restored to a large extent in North and South China. In Central China, resistance to pacification has been stronger than in the other regions, owing to the proximity of the Japanese occupied area to the Nationalist Government's shrinking domain. A summary of conditions existing on the various fronts will be presented in the ensuing pages.

Chinese Guerilla Tactics

Since the fall of the three Wuhan cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, the Chinese armies have been resorting to guerilla warfare in efforts to resist the Japanese forces. Cadres have been established by the Chinese militray authorities for training guerilla commanders ; provincial governments have been reorganized so as to enable their chairmen to assume concurrent command of the Chinese troops stationed in those provinces ; military and civil administrations have

been unified through the creation of military districts corresponding to administrative units, and so-called " special war zones " have been set up in the Japanese occupied areas for the purpose of unifying the command of various guerilla corps, strengthening their organization, and intensifying popular training and enlightenment. These Chinese attempts to crystallize anti-Japanese sentiment and resistance among the people at large are so well organized that they should not be overlooked.

It is true that an uninterrupted series of military reverses has demoralised and disheartened the Chinese armies, but it also must be noted that anti-Japanese sentiment is enduring, not only in the area under the jurisdiction of the Kuomintang Government but in the Japanese controlled regions as well. This is due largely to clever propaganda, jointly carried on by the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang.

Communist activities in the area under the jurisdiction of the Kuomintang Government are growing more and more vigorous month after month. The Chinese Communists have organized anti-Japanese administrative machinery in various areas beyond the reach of the Japanese, appointing provincial governors and local magistrates of their own choosing. Especially manifest is the Communist activity in North China, where the Party not only is forcing Chinese guerillas to attempt to disturb the Japanese lines of communication but also is recruiting and arming general inhabitants, in an effort to mould them into an anti-Japanese front. The local governments under Communist influence are staffed by graduates of the Communist University at Yenan, in Shensi Province, in addition to members of the Kuomintang Government.

Following the Japanese victory in the battle for Hankow, however, the Japanese garrison forces in the rear have been bolstered to the extent that peace and order is being extended steadily in the areas which the Japanese have penetrated, this has been achieved by liquidating remnants of Chinese troops and guerillas in the erstwhile bandit-ridden regions.

With the extension of the area under Japanese occupation, the Chinese masses have begun to understand the real intentions of the Japanese armies, at the same time becoming disaffected from the Communist provincial governments and guerilla bands which have preyed upon them. A shortage of commodities, from which the Chinese people long have suffered, has added to their estrangement.

The Kuomintang Party professes its cooperation with the Communists in their national campaign, but in reality it is obstructing the Communist operations at every juncture possible for fear that the

Party's influence will grow beyond control. Friction between the Kuomintang and Communist parties is in evidence not only among the leaders of the Chungking Government but in the minor branches of the régime. It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that rapid restoration of peace and order in the Japanese occupied areas, together with the steady progress of the drive for the construction of a New Order in East Asia, is undermining the anti-Japanese policy of the Kuomintang Government by rallying the Chinese under the banner of the new régime of China.

North China

Banditry in North China was rampant last year, reaching its peak during the summer. Since then it has declined considerably, however, particularly since the reinforcement of the Japanese North China garrisons was effected following the reduction of the Wuhan cities. Frequent Japanese clean-up campaigns have decimated the Chinese bandit forces and seriously impaired their morale, to say nothing of rendering it increasing difficult for them to secure necessary supplies.

Early in the conflict, it was possible to maintain peace and order only in the towns garrisoned by Japanese troops and along the lines of communication, with the consequence that unrest sometimes prevailed in the Peking-Tientsin sector, in Hopeh Province.

This situation no longer obtains, however, thanks to systematic clean-up campaigns conducted by the Japanese forces, and peace and order is spreading rapidly throughout North China. These mopping-up campaigns invariably are followed by political, cultural and economic advances.

Even so, considerable time and strenuous efforts will be required to properly renovate North China, since approximately 300,000 Chinese bandits remain to be dealt with in this region and anti-Japanese sentiments prevail among a large section of the people, owing to the unrelaxing joint efforts of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.

Inner Mongolia

A rough survey made at the middle of March listed the number of Chinese effectives, including regulars, guerillas and bandits in that part of Inner Mongolia from Ikochao, in the north, to northern Shansi Province, in the west, at approximately 60,000, including 40,000 troops of the central and provincial armies, 3,000 Communist

troops, 4,000 Communist-bandits, 5,000 guerillas and 4,000 bandits. Early in March, Chinese troops under General Fu Tso-i retreated to the region west of the Great Wall before the Japanese onslaught and Chinese troops under General Ma Chan-shan, which had invaded the district near Tokto, on the north bank of the Yellow River, also were repulsed by the Japanese. Very few Chinese regulars now remain within the Japanese occupied area in Inner Mongolia.

Chinese troops elsewhere in Inner Mongolia participated in the abortive " April offensive," but their attempts soon were frustrated by the Japanese troops.

There is no occasion for concern as regards the Chinese troops hovering around the Japanese occupied area in Inner Mongolia, but close attention is being given the movements of a large Chinese force in the more remote areas. The latter troops apparently are awaiting an opportunity to invade the Japanese occupied area.

Roughly 5,000 Chinese soldiers had surrendered to the Japanese military authorities in Inner Mongolia by the middle of March, alarming the Kuomintang and Communist parties, which are doing everything in their power to win back these troops.

In short, peace and order have been well established in Inner Mongolia except at Tsoyun, in the Yinshan mountain range, and at Lingkiu, a town on the border of Chahar and Hopeh provinces, while various reconstruction and rehabilitation works are progressing smoothly under the guidance of the new régime.

Shansi Province

The majority of the Chinese troops in Shansi Province are regulars. An investigation carried out in March revealed that over a dozen divisions of central and provincial troops, made up mostly of Shansi and Szechuan soldiers, were operating in southern Shansi Province. Of these, some 10 divisions of Shansi troops under General Yen Hsi-shan set up their headquarters in the western part of the Province and Chinese Communist troops under General Chu Te established bases at Wutai, Liaohsien, Tsinhsien and Shihlow. In cooperation with local bandits, these troops carried on guerilla warfare, also recruiting and arming civilians.

In northern Shansi, the Chinese irregulars are fast losing their influence as a result of the successful Japanese attack on Mount Wutai, one of the five sacred mountains in China, where the Communist troops had set up their headquarters. The Japanese garrison troops in northern Shansi Province, including those stationed on Mount Wutai, have been reinforced and the bandit-ridden districts

have been subjected to both military and economic blockades. Natives who hitherto had pledged only nominal allegiance to the Japanese Army, now are cooperating sincerely with the Japanese authorities. Citizens of Lishih, in Western Shansi Province, for example, recently have urged the bandits to suspend hostilities against the Japanese.

Activities of Chinese Communist troops in Central Shansi Province have been confined to the area north and south of the Shihkiachwang-Taiyuan Railway. Prospects for restoration of peace and order in this region, in time, seem favourable, since those of the people who have not yet adopted Communistic principles have begun to sympathize with various Japanese operations.

The situation in and around Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, is regarded as favourable and economic rehabilitation is progressing satisfactorily.

Southern Shansi Province presents a somewhat different situation, however, as parts of the area across the Yellow River are not under Japanese control, in consequence where of the Chinese are able to bring in war materials from Honan and Shensi Provinces. Despite repeated clean-up campaigns carried out by the Japanese forces, Chinese troops still maintain bases in the mountainous districts on either side of the Lung-Hai Railway, from which they conduct frequent forays against Japanese positions.

Peace and order gradually are being restored in the Yuncheng and Hotsin sectors of southwestern Shansi, however, through the successful Japanese mopping-up campaign and pacification operations. Chinese refugees are returning to Yuncheng and Hotsin in increasing numbers and the new Chinese régime is successfully maintaining peace in these regions. But Chinese troops still are active in the region south of the Chungchiao mountain range and Chianghsien, which lies northeast of Yuncheng, with the result that train service has been suspended south of Linfen, by reason of which economic rehabilitation is making slow progress and there is a serious shortage of commodities.

In this part of Shansi Province, over 20,000 Chinese troops, guerillas, militiamen and vigilantes already have surrendered to the Japanese military authorities. The so-called Red Spear Association, which has a large membership scattered over Wensi, Tungchen and Anyi in Southern Shansi Province now is cooperating fully with the Japanese forces in maintaining peace and order in these regions.

Credit must be given the Chinese troops in Shansi for their efficient training, good equipment and tenacious spirit—even though it is

directed against the Japanese.

They have taken full advantage of the mountainous topography in resisting the Japanese, hindering the latter in their clean-up operations to a great extent. Since the middle of February, the Japanese forces in Shansi Province have employed a new plan of operations, which has both military and political aspects. Now that the majority of the Chinese troops, as well as the Chinese people at large, have become convinced of Japan's firm determination to station her troops in Shansi Province, the full return of peace and order to the province now is a mere matter of time.

Hopeh and Honan Provinces

Peace and order prevail in eastern Hopeh Province. In central Hopeh, a suitable foundation for the maintenance of peace and order has been established by the suppression of major bandit forces. There are several local governments in that part of Hopeh, however, whose influence is restricted to a small radius. The mountainous regions west of the Peking-Hankow Railway still are infested by powerful bandit forces. Such being the case, perfect peace and order prevails only in the open spaces and in districts near the towns garrisoned by Japanese troops.

Peace and order have been established in the plains of southern Hopeh, following the successful Japanese clean-up campaign in Nankung and vicinity. The seats of most local governments are garrisoned by Japanese troops. The area in southern Hopeh Province newly occupied by the Japanese is suffering from a dearth of commodities, however, and the farm villages have been laid waste as the result of the " scorched earth " policy carried out over a long period by the Chinese troops under General Lu Chung-liu and the Chinese Communist, or 8th Route Army. Rehabilitation will require much time and effort. Anti-Japanism among the inhabitants dies hard, but Chinese refugees now are returning to their homes in increasing numbers with the gradual restoration of peace and order, under the successful Japanese pacification campaign.

The Chinese army, composed of those Chinese troops which have surrendered to the Japanese, has improved in its fighting quality. It now is engaged in cleaning up Chinese remnants and guerillas with satisfactory results, independently and in cooperation with the Japanese Army.

Many Chinese vigilantes also are cooperating with Japanese troops in their campaign against remnants and guerillas. In Honan and Hopeh provinces, the latter have become negligible

factors since last February, but the Chinese Communist Army is still active in the Tahsin mountain range, which forms the border between Shansi and Honan provinces. Both the Kuomintang and Communist parties have securely established their bases in the British and French concessions at Tientsin. The Communist and Kuomintang troops also are operating in Hopeh Province, striking from their strongholds across the Yellow River, with the result that peace and order have not yet been restored fully to the two provinces of Hopeh and Honan.

Shantung Province, Haichow, Hsuchow and Kaifeng

Pacification has been extended to the greater part of Shantung and Kiangsu provinces, following successful Japanese military campaigns on the lower reaches of the Yellow River in late January, on the Hopeh border north of the Yellow River in February, and a third large-scale campaign in northern Kiangsu Province early in March, which resulted in the Japanese capture of Haichow, eastern terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway.

The Shantung Railway, which formerly was the object of frequent attacks by bandits, has seen a marked decrease in train derailments since last November, though its telegraph lines and tracks have been cut from time to time.

The safety zone along either side of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway also is being extended rapidly. In northern Anhwei Province, the Chinese Communist troops and guerillas occasionally cross the new Yellow River in an attempt to disturb the Japanese occupied area east of the river. Chinese regulars and guerillas who have surrendered to the Japanese military authorities in Shantung, Haichow, Hsuchow and Kaifeng number about 25,000.

Central China

The Japanese occupied area in Central China is not so extensive as that in North China, the "peaceful zone" including only the areas along major railways and highways, the places garrisoned by Japanese troops and the perimeters of large towns and cities. This is due to the fact that Central China is contiguous to the area remaining under the jurisdiction of the Nationalist Government, now situated at Chungking, which is patrolled by a large force of the so-called Central troops. Anti-Japanism is more widespread in Central China. The Kuomintang and Communist Parties, directing their activities from foreign controlled areas, also are responsible for this unfavourable

situation to some extent.

The stabilized zone is being expanded steadily, however, by dint of vigorous campaigns conducted by the Japanese garrison forces against Chinese effectives from time to time and due to effective measures taken by the New Nanking Government for the maintenance of peace and order.

Guerillas in Central China are affiliated either with the regular Chinese Army or with the newly organized 4th Communist Army. Operating from bases outside the Japanese occupied area, they steal behind the Japanese lines to disturb the rear. A survey undertaken at the end of January disclosed that more than 40,000 soldiers and guerillas up to that time had surrendered following the Japanese capture of the Wuhan area. Partly because of internal strife and partly due to the intensity of the Japanese military operations, not to speak of the dearth of daily necessities Chinese soldiers are giving up in ever-increasing numbers. The railways in Central China now are protected voluntarily by the Chinese people living along the lines, who have organized themselves into special units for the purpose.

South China

The Japanese expeditionary forces in South China stole a march on the Chinese troops, which had been planning to take part in the ill-conceived "April offensive." Before the offensive could get under way, they routed the Chinese 62nd and 63rd armies west of Tsungfa, approximately 50 kilometres north of Canton on April 10th and shattered the Chinese offensive north of Tsengcheng, about 60 kilometres east of Canton, on April 16th. Seven days later they occupied Sunwui, on the West River, thus depriving the Chinese troops of an important base for operations on the vital river.

Peace and order have been established on a firm basis in the area under Japanese control in South China.

Although Japanese military operations in Hainan Island are progressing smoothly, it will take some time before the entire island is pacified. The Japanese on April 16th occupied Sinying, port in the northwestern part of Hainan, Kachek on the eastern coast of the island, and Lokwei, 20 kilometres south of Kachek, after wiping out some 400 Chinese soldiers.

FURTHER ENLIGHTENMENT ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CURRENT EMERGENCY

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

THE new emphasis being placed on the basic policies governing the movement for the spiritual mobilization of the nation has been explained at length in the June Number of TOKYO GAZETTE. On the basis of these policies, two new programmes for enhancing public enlightenment on the essential significance of the current emergency, and for utilization and economization of materials, were adopted in the plenary meeting of the governing committee on April 27th and approved by the Cabinet Council on the following day. Of the two programmes, the former, relating to the significance of the emergency, has the greater bearing on the basic purpose of the movement. Its text, therefore, is given below.

The Enlightenment Programme

In this programme, the first step is to enlighten the nation on the essential nature of the China Affair, and on the basis of that knowledge and understanding to let every member of the nation be thoroughly informed of the actual conditions affecting the national life, internally as well as externally; of the ultimate objectives of Japan in that connection, and of the practical measures being taken by the Government to achieve them. Thus the nation should be awakened to the seriousness of the situation out of which a new phase in world culture and a new epoch in world history are to be developed. It also must be made aware of the fact that the destiny of the Empire hinges exclusively on the manner in which the present Affair is settled. Lastly, the people should be brought to the inflexible determination that the entire nation must stand up in one body, at all costs, for the accomplishment of this vital task, that the unshakable position of Japan may be established among the nations and that her traditional spirit, standing for universal peace and justice, may be manifested throughout the world.

Points To Be Emphasized

1. Significance of the Task of Constructing a New East Asia and the Mission of Japan

Construction of the New Order in East Asia is a vital step for the

establishment of stability in the length and breadth of that region and of permanent peace in the whole world. As set forth in the statement of the Japanese Government issued on November 3, 1938, the aims of this programme are to ensure a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and cooperation between Japan, Manchoukuo, and China in political, economic, cultural and other realms, with the view of securing international justice; the perfection of a joint defence against Communism; the creation of a new culture and the realization of close economic cohesion throughout East Asia. This indeed is a task unprecedented in importance and magnitude. It is based on the same lofty ideals upon which the Japanese Empire was founded. The nation, therefore, must be brought to realize that the performance of this task will be the consummation of the most glorious undertaking it ever has embarked upon.

2. Essential Nature of the China Affair

Causes of the present conflict are deep-rooted, having developed and grown through the years out of the anti-Japanese policies practised by the Nationalist Government—policies based on a system of ideas totally incompatible with our national polity. Herein lies the seriousness of the present conflict. Nothing short of the complete destruction of the Nationalist Government and the construction of the new East Asiatic Order will settle the conflict. The nation must be led to understand that it is Japan's duty to assume leadership, even in the tripartite relationship of mutual aid and cooperation, by which the great task of construction is to be achieved.

Stability in East Asia is most essential to world politics, and to realize that ideal constitutes at the same time the establishment of international justice. The fact must be stressed in this connection that to emancipate East Asia from its colonial status is the first step in the establishment of international justice in that part of the world.

(a) Completion of Joint Defence against Communism

(1) The Anti-Comintern Agreement should be strengthened increasingly hereafter.

(2) Joint defence against Communism must be established fully in East Asia. Accordingly, the Chinese Communists must be annihilated, as well as communistic elements in other parts of East Asia.

(b) Creation of a New Culture

The creation of a new culture is for the basic purpose of bringing about a new East Asiatic Renaissance by giving full scope to Japanese culture. In other words, Japanese culture must be refined in-

creasingly on the one hand, and on the other new life originating in that culture of Japan must be infused into Chinese and other cultures with a view to their regeneration.

(c) Organization of the East Asiatic Economic Bloc

Construction of the New Order in East Asia is contingent upon the organization of the East Asiatic economic bloc, which can be realized only through the establishment of Japanese leadership. Consequently, it becomes imperative that the economic life of Japan be strengthened; on this basis alone, true leadership can be established. Mutual aid and cooperation, however, should be sought in this economic relationship.

3. Developments in International Relations and the Determination of Japan

In view of movements of the Powers assisting the Chiang Kai-shek régime, irrevocable national determination must be taken to eliminate any interferences by the third Powers in the activities of Japan for the destruction of the Nationalist régime and the construction of the new East Asiatic Order.

The world is now threatened with a second great war of international scope. In coping with this world situation, Japan must go straight ahead with her endeavours for ensuring stability in the whole of East Asia, by establishing her leadership as the only Power in that part of the world and by acting independently from her own standpoint.

4. Execution of the Programme for Long-term Construction and Repletion of National Strength

In order to carry out the activities necessary for long-term construction, in accordance with the great national cause outlined in the foregoing, national strength must be augmented in all its phases. The strength of national defences, especially, must be repleted. This naturally involves certain difficulties with regard to national economy. The nation therefore must come to an intelligent understanding of the true nature of wartime finance, and strive for the completion of the national general mobilization structure and for the augmentation of productive power by solving the problems arising from the demand-and-supply and price relations.

Methods To Be Employed

1. In connection with the points emunerated above, the Government must lose no time in acquainting the people with new developments in the current emergency and governmental measures

for coping with them.

For this purpose, all the agencies for enlightenment and information, governmental as well as private, must be mobilized; in particular, it is urgent that the most reliable, effective network for the practical operation of the movement should be completed.

(a) To Conduct Thoroughly the Work of Enlightenment and Information

Full cooperation of governmental and private agencies of enlightenment and information must be intensified.

(b) To Complete the Network for Operation

It is urgent that the most reliable, effective organization for the operation of the movement be set up, embracing all the different classes and strata of the people.

(1) Where there are completed such organizations, their operation must be well guided.

(2) Endeavours must be made for the training of the leaders of these organizations throughout the country.

(3) In selecting the leaders, care must be taken to ensure the appointment of the proper persons.

2. Any undesirable conditions running counter to the emergency-consciousness of the nation must be eliminated, with a view to overcoming the slackening tendencies apt to arise from the character peculiar to the urban way of life, and thus to foster the spirit of tension. In carrying out this measure, however, caution must be exercised against giving rise to a state of depression and stagnation in the urban life; measures for promoting the spirit of vigour are necessary.

Cautions To Be Observed

In carrying out the above programme, caution must be observed with regard to the following points:

1. In mobilizing all the agencies for enlightenment and information, adjustment must be worked out so as to avoid any contradictions or duplications of their respective functions.

2. In carrying out the practical movements based on the consciousness of the current emergency, mere formal practices must be avoided. Not superficial gestures but substantial and concrete programmes, adapted to the state of affairs peculiar to different localities, must be carried out.

3. Results of this campaign of education should be examined from time to time. Methods employed hitherto also should be re-examined and perfected.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

I

—SUMMARY OF JAPANESE MILITARY GAINS—

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, WAR DEPARTMENT

On May 29th, the Army section of the Imperial Headquarters made public the results of the Sino-Japanese hostilities from the outbreak of the China Affair in July, 1937, to the end of April, 1939.

Japanese Occupied Area in China

The total area under Japanese occupation in China comprises the seven provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopeh, Shantung, Shansi, Kiangsu and Anhwei in their entirety, the greater part of Honan Province, wide areas in the four provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Kwangtung and all of Hainan Island.

The Japanese occupied region in China covers an area of 1,562,938 square kilometres, about two-and-half times as large as Japan, the area of which is 675,365 square kilometres.

The proportion of the Japanese occupied area to China Proper, which has an area of 3,157,346 square kilometres, is 50 to 100, while the percentage of the Japanese occupied area to continental China (including the outlying provinces), which has an area of 10,059,877 square kilometres, is 16 to 100.

COMPARATIVE SINO-JAPANESE LOSSES

(Compiled at the end of April, 1939)

Fronts	Campaigns	Sectors	Period	Chinese Losses: Bodies abandoned on battlefields	Japanese Losses: Killed
(from July, 1937, until November, 1938)				823,296	47,133
North China	Haichow Campaign & Clean-up Campaign	Haichow Sector and Other Ports North China	From December, 1938 to April, 1939	73,200	12,865
Central China	Nanchang Campaign	Wuning and Nanchang Sector	March 19 to March 31	12,300	
	Lushan Campaign	Lushan Mountains	April 17 to April 24	920	
	Anlu Campaign & Clean-up	Yingcheng and Anlu Sector and	December, 1938 to April, 1939	17,822	

Fronts	Campaigns	Sectors	Period	Chinese Losses: Bodies abandoned on battlefields	Japanese Losses: Killed
South China	Campaign in Other Parts of Central China	Other Places			
	Hainan Campaign, Others	Hainan Island and Other Places in South China	December, 1938 to April, 1939	8,807	
Total				113,049	

The total losses from the outbreak of the China Affair up to April, 1939, were 936,345 Chinese soldiers killed and left on the battlefield as against 59,998 Japanese killed.

N. B. The results of the Japanese clean-up campaigns in various parts of China have not yet been fully reported. The above list, therefore, is incomplete. Conservative estimates of total Chinese casualties during the period under review may be placed at 2,300,000, including 936,345 bodies actually counted on the battlefields.

Arms and War Materials Captured by the Japanese up to the end of April, 1939

	(From the Outbreak of the China Affair, July, 1937 to November, 1938)	(From December, 1938 to April, 1939)	Total
Rifles	208,017	7,556	215,573
Light Machine-guns	7,982	378	8,360
Heavy Machine-guns	3,222	124	3,346
Revolvers	730	285	1,015
Trench-Mortars	1,211	26	1,237
Field, Cavalry and Mountain Guns, including 15 Centimetre Heavy Guns	686	129	815
Heavy Guns	330	3	333
Infantry Guns	108	—	108
Anti-aircraft Guns	99	—	99
Anti-tank Guns	198	10	208
Grenade Throwers	27	4	31
Bayonets	5,652	184	5,836
Spears	605	107	712
Swords	12,104	81	12,185
Hand Grenades	2,304,039	17,502	2,321,541
Gun shells	817,921	1,873	819,794
Rifle ammunition	13,596,192 rounds	461,542	14,057,734 rounds
Dumdum Bullets	20,000	3,200	23,200

	(From the Outbreak of the China Affair, July, 1937 to November, 1938)	(From December, 1938 to April, 1939)	Total
Trench-Mortar Shells...	1,718,173	248	1,718,421
Poison-gas Bombs	4 cases	—	4 cases
Revolver Cartridges ...	37,170 rounds	—	37,170 rounds
Grenades	6,027	—	6,027
Lead Bullets.....	7,000	—	7,000
Bombs	9	—	9
Mines	152	—	152
Mechanical Mines	60	—	60
Gas Masks	4,430	5	4,435
Tanks, Armoured Cars, Motorcars and Motor-lorries	561	66	627
Aeroplanes	3	—	3
Locomotives	89	—	89
Passenger Carriages and Waggons	2,219	—	2,219
Searchlights	2	—	2
Armoured Trains	8	—	8
Wireless Sets	17	18	35
Telephones	—	8	8
Gunboats.....	—	1	1
Junks	30	86	116
Steam launches	—	2	2
Bicycles.....	—	26	26
Bridge-building Materials	For Use by Two Companies	—	For Use by Two Companies
Gasoline	4,000 tins	—	4,000 tins
Horses	1,743	444	2,187

N. B. The above list is based on the exact figures which appeared in the reports received from the front; all intangible designations, such as "large quantities," are excluded from the list. The amount of ammunition captured by Japanese forces, therefore, may be considerably larger than the above list shows. Large quantities of medical supplies, carts, waggons, clothing and provisions, including rice and tobacco also have been captured from the Chinese armies, but this list is concerned only with major items of arms and ammunition. The gun shells mentioned above comprise all sorts shells, including all heavy gun missiles, except those used for trench-mortars.

II

—ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIAL NAVAL FORCES—

PUBLICITY BUREAU, NAVY DEPARTMENT

Air Force in Action

THE Japanese naval air force made successful raids on Chungking, seat of the Nationalist Government, on May 3rd and 4th. During the subsequent month, it not only repeated its attacks on Chungking but engaged in extensive activity all over China, attacking Chinese military points, cooperating with the Japanese landing parties in cleaning up remnants of the Chinese troops and guerillas, covering Japanese warships in their operations for removing booms and sweeping mines in the Yangtze and other rivers and cooperating with the Japanese military forces in their campaign. Especially remarkable has been the activity of the Japanese naval air force in Central and South China.

South China

On May 4th, Swatow and Chaochow were attacked in a series of raids. The first and second attacks were directed against Chinese military establishments, including depots and godowns. Many of these were set afire. The third attack was directed against Chinese waggons carrying military goods near Chaochow. Chuanchow also was visited and the local government offices and machine-gun emplacements there were bombed and strafed.

On May 5th, Swatow and Chuanchow again were raided and Chinese military works were bombed heavily. Three raids were made on Swatow and Chaochow on May 6th. The first attack was directed against Chinese military positions, chemical plants and local government offices at Swatow; the second one against troop trains, electric power stations and chemicla works at Chaochow and the third against military establishments at Swatow and Chaochow. Several naval air units attacked Lingshui and other strategic points in the southeastern part of Hainan Island, to cover the operations of the landing parties.

May 7th was devoted to attacks on Tanchow and Nanching, in Fukien Province. On May 8th three raids were made on Foochow, capital of Fukien Province and on Yenping in the central part of the province. Naval air units also covered military operations in Hainan Island by attacking Lingtu, Nanlan and Lingmen. One Japanese plane was lost.

Yungan and Chuanchow in Fukien Province were attacked on May 9th and local government offices there were bombed and destroyed. Luichow (Leichow) Peninsula in the southwestern part of Kwangtung Peninsula also was visited and Suwen, a strategically situated town there, was attacked, while

several naval air units covered military operations in Hainan Island.

The mainland opposite Amoy was visited on May 12th, including Changchow, where Chinese military positions and barracks were bombed and machine-gunned. Several naval air squadrons attacked Nanfeng and Yangkiang in Hainan Island in cooperation with military forces on May 13th, while Luichow (Leichow) Peninsula again was visited and Suikai, an important town was attacked.

On May 14th Changpu and Nanan in Fukien Province and Loan and Wanning in Hainan Island were attacked.

Swatow again received the attention of the naval air force on May 15th, when several units bombed Chinese military establishments, including depots and godowns. Nodoa and Nanfeng in northern Hainan Island and Loan and Wanning in the southern part of the island were attacked. Swatow was raided again on May 17th, and the municipal government offices, police station and the military line of communications were bombed. Mawei, outer port of Foochow, also was raided.

Tungshan, the southernmost district of Fukien Province was visited on May 18th. The following day one Japanese plane was lost when a naval unit attacked Suikai, in Luichow (Leichow) Peninsula.

The mainland opposite Amoy was raided by some 30 naval planes, which made a sustained attack on Chinese military positions there on May 20th. The attack on the mainland resulted in fires at eight places on May 21st and 22nd. Naval air units cooperated with the naval forces on the Pearl River in the latter's clean-up campaign against Chinese remnants and guerillas on May 22nd, while other air units attacked Chinese troops operating northeast of Lingshui, in the southern part of Hainan Island. On May 23rd, military works were bombed and destroyed at Yungchin in the southern part of Fukien Province, Lungyuan, Swatow and Chaoyang in Fukien Province were visited on May 24th, and the airfields, barracks and other military establishments there were bombed effectively. May 27th and 28th were devoted to attacks on Foochow, capital of Fukien Province, and Hinghwa, a strategically important town in the eastern part of the province.

One naval air unit attacked Wanning, on the eastern coast of Hainan Island on May 30th and another raided Pehli, in the southwestern part of the island. The attack on Pehli was continued on May 31st, while another air unit visited the mainland and attacked Hweian, Hingan, Shihma and Kiowei.

On June 1st, Changchow, Shihma, and Chuanchow were visited in Fukien Province. Chinese military headquarters and positions in these towns were bombed effectively. Kanen, in the western part of Hainan Island, also was visited and military works there were bombed.

Central China

On May 4th, braving inclement weather, a naval air-squadron raided Kinhwa, an important junction in central Chekiang Province and also Yushan and Kian, where it bombed the airfields. Lientang south of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, was visited and Chinese military positions and troop concentrations there were bombed and machine-gunned on May 6th.

Ningpo also was attacked, and munition works, godowns and wharves there were bombed. Siangyang in Hupeh Province, Nanyang in Honan Province and Sian, capital of Shensi Province, were raided on May 7th. The airfield and military barracks were targets of the Japanese naval airmen the same day. On May 9th, Loki in Fukien Province and Tsinsien in Kiangsi Province were attacked, as were Yangchiashan in Hupeh Province and Ningpo in Chekiang Province. Chenhai and Ningpo in Chekiang Province were attacked on May 10th. Hengyang in Hunan Province and Ningpo were visited on May 12th, and the airfields, barracks and other military establishments there were bombed and destroyed.

The same day, a naval squadron led by Lieutenant-Commander Irisa made a third raid on Chungking, in Szechuan Province, seat of the Kuomintang Government, and effectively bombed military establishments there. Six Chinese pursuit planes challenged the Japanese raiders, who succeeded in shooting down one of them. On May 13th, Yushan on the border of Chekiang Province was raided.

Ningpo again was visited on May 14th. Remnants of the Chinese troops, operating at Taipingkwan in Hupeh Province were attacked on May 16th and 17th. Several naval air units cooperated with military forces to disperse Chinese guerillas in the mountainous region near Tikang in Anhwei Province who had been hampering Japanese shipping on the Yangtze River.

A fourth raid was made on Chungking on May 25th. Taking advantage of a moonlit night, a naval squadron led by Lieutenant-Commander Irisa appeared over Chungking at about 9 p. m. and effectively bombed Chinese military establishments in the eastern part of the city, including the headquarters of the Military Council. Fires started at several points. Four Chinese planes challenged the Japanese raiders, who brought down one of them. The Japanese fliers were fired upon heavily by Chinese anti-aircraft batteries scattered around the town, especially at the foreign residential quarter on the bank of the Yangtze River, as a result of which one Japanese plane was lost. The same night, Japanese planes attacked the Chinese airfield at Kwangyang in the suburbs of Chungking.

Tzeki, near Ningpo in Chekiang Province, was visited on June 1st and Chinese troop concentrations there were bombed and machine-gunned. Ningpo again was visited on June 3rd. Fuchow, south of Lake Poyang, was raided on June 4th, when Chinese military establishments, including headquarters, were bombed. The railway between Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces also was visited, Pingsiang, Kweiki, Kwongsin, Hokowchen being attacked. On June 5th, Kian and Kangshangkai in Kiangsi Province and Taiho in Anhwei Province were raided. Troop concentrations and barracks there were bombed.

North China

On May 19th, naval air units participated in a clean-up campaign against remnants of the Chinese troops near Chefoo, where their bases were attacked. From May 21st to May 24th, naval planes attacked Poerhchen, Laiyeng and Hsiatsun. Laiyang, in the central part of Shantung Province, again was attacked on May 29th and 30th. Tichwang, southwest of Laiyang, was

bombed and machine-gunned on May 31st.

Haiyang on the northeastern coast of Shantung Peninsula was visited on June 1st, and Chinese military depots and godowns there were bombed. Yencheng and Tungtai in central Kiangsu Province were raided and the military barracks and wireless station there were bombed.

Activities of the Japanese Warships

The Japanese Navy continues its blockade of the China coast against Chinese shipping, while some naval units are active in the inland waters of China, removing booms, sweeping mines and suppressing Chinese remnants.

In Central China, naval units cooperated with the military forces in the latter's clean-up campaign during the period under review, sweeping mines day and night. On May 17th, Chenhai in Chekiang Province was attacked. On May 30th and 31st, a naval unit sailed up the Wukiang River, which flows into Wenchow Bay in Chekiang Province, and bombarded Chinese forces which had been engaged in constructing positions at Shatowshan.

In South China, a naval unit attacked Chaochow and bombarded Chinese military craft there. On May 17th, a naval unit in concert with a naval air squadron attacked barracks and other military establishments at Tinpak, in southwestern Kwangtung Province. At Pakhoi on May 19th, an attack was directed against Chinese military positions, depots and other establishments.

On May 22nd, the Japanese naval detachment on the Pearl River started a campaign to clean up remnants of Chinese troops and guerillas along the Pearl River. On June 2nd and 3rd, Japanese warships bombarded the Chinese positions on Wenchow Island, Chekiang Province.

Activities of the Japanese Landing Parties

Culminating 11 months' fighting along the Lung-Hai Railway, following their original landing under enemy fire in May, 1938, the Japanese landing party which has held Lienyunchiang, terminus of the railway, at midnight on May 12 transferred control of the port to the Army. The landing party had fought steadily with a large Chinese force at Haichow and neighbouring points from the time of landing until last March, when the Japanese forces occupied Haichow (Tunghai) esatern terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway.

The Japanese landing party in Hainan Island encountered a large force of Chinese troops at a point northwest of Lingshui in the southern part of the island on May 4th and routed them. The enemy left 30 dead, while 15 of their number were taken prisoners. On May 6th Japanese blue-jackets took Lingshui, covered by naval planes. Hwangliu southwest of Lingshui, also fell into Japanese hands the same day. A Chinese troop concentration near Lingshui was attacked on May 10th, the Chinese fleeing, leaving 188 dead. Fulo was taken on May 13th and Pomatsing on May 14th. Villages near Wongpo were attacked on May 20th and 21st and two rifle factories there were destroyed. In cooperation with a naval air unit, the landing party made a surprise attack on Chinese troops operating northeast of

Lingshui on May 22nd and dispersed them, 39 Chinese being killed. Tantsaitsun and other places were attacked on May 24th, military barracks being destroyed together with a large quantity of ammunition.

Naval Achievements

The Navy section of the Imperial Headquarters on May 31st announced the results of the Japanese naval operations between January 1st and May 31st, including the losses inflicted on the Chinese air force and the number of mines discovered and disposed of by the Japanese fleet.

(1) **Chinese Losses in Aeroplanes :** During the period under review, the Chinese air force lost 58 planes, including eight which were not confirmed, bringing the total of Chinese losses since the outbreak of the current Affair to 1,561 planes, including 218, which have not yet been confirmed. The Japanese naval air force lost three planes in the period under review, making a total of 116 lost since the beginning of the China Affair.

(2) **Chinese Mines Discovered and Disposed of :** The Japanese fleet discovered and disposed of 536 mines in the Yangtze River, bringing the total number of mines discovered and disposed of since the outbreak of the Affair to 2,848, while 237 mines were discovered and disposed of in the Pearl River, making a total of 654 since the beginning of the hostilities. The grand total of mines discovered and disposed of since the inception of the China Affair is placed at 3,502.

STATEMENTS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN

I

—REGARDING THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY—

(May 22, 1939)

The treaty of friendship and alliance between Germany and Italy, which has been formally concluded today, is a result of the relation of contiguity between the two countries, as well as of their special position in Europe. Since the formation of the Berlin-Rome axis, Germany and Italy have demonstrated their firm solidarity in dealing with many difficult political situations in Europe. Particularly noteworthy has been the mutual support shown at the time of the *anschluss*, the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia, the restoration of the Memel district and the annexation of Albania. This was due solely to their mutual and sympathetic understanding and their concerted action in carrying out their convictions and attaining their objectives.

Whether the German-Italian axis is left in the form of a written instrument or without, as heretofore, will not detract in the least from its effectiveness. However, the conclusion of the present treaty is a great forward step in the enforcement of the policies of the axis. Furthermore, any wilful propaganda purporting to belittle the axis as being weak and vulnerable now will be eradicated. These facts have a very important bearing upon the future of Europe, and it is our belief that the treaty, at a time when the situation in Europe is quite tense, will make a tremendous contribution toward the peace and progress of the world.

The crux of the foreign policy of Japan lies in the Anti-Comintern Agreement, directed towards the extermination of Communism, and it is our immutable policy to collaborate closely with Germany and Italy in the spirit of that pact. Therefore, Japan is exceedingly glad to note that Germany and Italy, her collaborators in the Anti-Comintern Agreement, have perfected their relations and formed a powerful front by concluding the present treaty. In this sense, we extend our hearty congratulations.

II

—CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL COOPERATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND ITALY—

(March 23, 1939)

It is a matter for hearty congratulation that the cultural agreement between Japan and Italy, for the conclusion of which negotiations have

been going on in Tokyo between the representatives of both countries since the end of last year, has today been formally signed and gone into effect.

At the time of the conclusion of the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement, the Japanese Government declared that it would cooperate in cultural undertakings with those foreign countries which are in friendly relationship with Japan through bilateral agreements based on the principle of reciprocity, and not through the League of Nations. It is quite natural that, following the conclusion of such a cultural agreement with Germany, Japan should have entered into a similar agreement with Italy, with which our country has long enjoyed intimate cultural relations in the fields of arts and sciences. The fact that the cultural intercourse between the Japanese and Italian peoples will, by virtue of the present agreement, grow further in intimacy and that the two nations will further deepen their knowledge and understanding of each other will in no small measure contribute toward the promotion of understanding and amicable relationship between the two countries which has grown exceptionally cordial under the anti-Comintern agreement.

Of late, admiration in various countries abroad for Japanese culture has been increasing. At the same time the interest of Japan and Italy for the study of each other's culture is particularly keen, and the undertakings for their cultural exchange are growing too numerous to mention. In view of Japan's important mission of contributing toward the cultural progress of the world through the creation of a new unified culture in East Asia, we find the conclusion of the present agreement especially significant, providing as it does a firm basis for cultural cooperation between the two countries and the consolidation of their spiritual union. It presents an opportunity to demonstrate fully our culture, while absorbing at the same time the best in Italian culture.

The present agreement is similar to the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement in that, while providing a basic policy for the cultural cooperation between the two countries, it leaves concrete matters to be determined by consultation between the competent authorities of both countries as the occasion demands and to be put into practice freely and appropriately.

ORDINANCES AND A TREATY RECENTLY PROMULGATED

PRIME MINISTER'S CABINET

Ordinance Concerning the Organization of the National Spiritual Mobilization Commission

(Imperial Ordinance No. 80 of March 28, 1939)

This ordinance provides for creation of the National Spiritual Mobilization Commission under the supervision of the Prime Minister, who is responsible for framing plans for National Spiritual Mobilization activities. The Commission is composed of a Chairman (to be appointed from among the Ministers of the State by the Emperor, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister) and of not more than 60 members.

Agreement between Japan and Italy Concerning Cultural Cooperation

This is a Treaty between Japan and Italy concerning cultural cooperation, concluded and signed at Tokyo on March 23, 1939, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries. Both nations thereby pledged to endeavour to set their cultural relations upon a solid foundation. This treaty went into force on March 23, 1939.

Ordinance Concerning the Revision of Regulations Concerning Open Seaports

(Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of March 30, 1939)

Revision of Ordinance No. 59 of 1917 Stipulating the Names, Positions and Jurisdictions of the Branch Offices of the Customs

(Imperial Ordinance No. 102 of March 30, 1939)

These Ordinances designate Hachinohe Port as one of the open seaports and expands the port area of Fushiki Port so that it may be divided into two independent ports—Fushiki Port and Higashi-iwase Port, stipulating the boundary of these two ports. They also provide for opening branch offices of the Customs at Hachinohe, Hiroshima and Hosojima Ports.

Ordinance Providing for Abolition of the Japanese Office of the International Labour Organization

(Imperial Ordinance No. 117 of March 31, 1939)

As a result of new relations with the League of Nations caused by the development of the China Affair, this Ordinance provides for abolishing the Japanese Office of the International Labour Organization. This implies the termination of Japan's collaboration with various organizations of the League of Nations, which she had retained following her withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Procedure of Registration for Cases under Articles 12 and 16 of the Law Concerning the Japan Electricity Generation and Distribution Company, Limited, and under Articles 1 and 5 of Law No. 78 of 1938

(Imperial Ordinance No. 132 of March 31, 1939)

In consequence of the operation of the Law Concerning the Japan Electricity Generation and Distribution Company, Limited and the Law for Disposal of Corporation Debentures Accompanying the Electric Power Control Law, the rights for occupation or use of the equipment or lands constituting objects of investment are transferred to the Japan Electricity Generation and Distribution Company, Limited, in accordance with the provisions under Articles 12 and 16 of the Law Concerning the Japan Electricity Generation and Distribution Company, Limited. This Ordinance provides for the procedure of registration concerning the transference of electric equipment, etc., under these two Laws. This went into operation on April 1, 1939.

Ordinance Concerning the Effective Date of Operation of the Agricultural Insurance Law

(Imperial Ordinance No. 133 of March 31, 1939)

Revision of the Ordinance Concerning the Operation of Agricultural Re-insurance

(Imperial Ordinance No. 134 of March 31, 1939)

These Ordinances provide for enforcement of the Agricultural Insurance Law from April 1, 1939, and also for revising the Ordinance Concerning Operation of the Agricultural Insurance Law in consequence of the institution of the Law Concerning the Special Account for Agricultural Re-insurance.

NOTICE

The attention of subscribers is called to two changes pertaining to the publication of TOKYO GAZETTE.

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